

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

TIMES BUILDING,
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

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WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THEIR NAMES TO SUCH REPORTS, AS IT IS THE RULE OF THIS PAPER NOT TO PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE THE NAME OF WHOSE AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN. REJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS WILL NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY STAMPS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1900.

PEANUT POLITICS.

Mr. Croker's vindictive attack on Senator Hill because Mr. Hill had dared to say that sooner or later there was bound to be a great fight in the American political life against the boss who runs the party solely on the principle of the cohesive power of public plunder has served to open the eyes of a great number of Mr. Croker's admirers who seeing his natural forces are tempted to overlook the means by which he acquired the ascendancy and the ends for which he uses it.

A democratic government which rests on the will of the majority of the people is from the very nature of its constitution obliged to be divided into parties, and parties inevitably choose leaders who have, in America at least, an extraordinary degree of power with a no less extraordinary lack of responsibility.

Can any one believe for an instant that a majority of the good Republicans of New York State and city are in sympathy with the methods of Thomas C. Platt, or that there are not numberless good Republicans in Pennsylvania who abhor the iniquitous and debauching methods of the infamous Stanley Quay, and is it to be believed for an instant that Grover Cleveland, William C. Whitney, Charles S. Fairchild, Abram S. Hewitt or David B. Hill sympathizes with the brigand ways of Tammany Hall, simply because it masquerades under the name of Democracy?

Yet the interest in point in all this discussion about bosses is the fact that the boss is in no way responsible to the people at large. He is not elected into office, nor can he be voted out. He holds his position because he is able to divide offices, patronage and money among his followers. The offices and the patronage have to be divided, and giving them to one's followers is not in itself and of itself a wicked thing, but it is infamous and to the last degree reprehensible for a man who yields the powers that Mr. Croker undoubtedly possesses to use it solely for the advancement of himself and his own nefarious schemes.

Tammany Hall has been in charge of New York City for many years, and New York City has been systematically plundered, and with the growing light upon this subject Senator Hill was perfectly correct in saying that the citizens, not only in New York, but of other great cities and States, were going to demand that the boss exercise his power for the good of the people, or they would form new rings with new bosses on higher lines and smash the old ones.

It was the truth of this statement and the sense of his own past misdeeds that drove Mr. Croker to call Hill a "peanut politician," a "sneak" and a "political trickster." The people of America have sound judgment. Upon that judgment and upon their high motives Democracy is built and rests and believing as we do in the spirit and principle of Democracy we cannot doubt but that the people will rise in their might some day and will make the name of the boss who abuses his power a byword and a hiss. John Y. McKane will not be forever the only robber under the guise of leadership who has received the reward of his misdeeds, and if Mr. Croker wishes to vanquish Mr. Hill he will have to take some more powerful issue than the record that Mr. Croker has made in New York as opposed to the statements made by Mr. Hill of the record that the citizens of this republic wish.

RICHMOND'S INDUSTRIES.

The Chicago Times-Herald, in discussing the census returns and making comparisons between the cities of the South, says that Richmond is a tobacco centre, "but lacks the energy necessary for the development of diversified industries."

It is strange that a reputable newspaper should in ignorance make so reckless a statement concerning a flourishing Southern city. Had the Times-Herald made a statement concerning any man's private

business, so injurious and so untruthful, it would have made itself liable to an action for damages. Richmond is, indeed, a tobacco centre, and it has great tobacco interests, but that it has not "developed diversified industries" is a statement that none but an ignorant or wilful falsifier could have made. In 1899 there were in the city of Richmond 75 manufacturing industries; at present the number of industries is 124, and these new industries are practically all outside of the tobacco business. We have one of the largest plants in the country for the building of locomotives, and Richmond locomotives have within ten years attained a world-wide reputation. Within ten years Richmond has established the shipbuilding industry, and now has a large and flourishing ship yard. Within ten years Richmond has become headquarters for the largest fertilizer manufacturing concerns in the South, and Richmond men are now building an extensive dam to develop the water power of the James and convert it into electricity.

All this, to say nothing of hundreds of other industries, great and small, which give employment, all told, to 22,000 people. Why the census returns make such a poor showing for Richmond in the matter of population, we do not understand. It is a puzzle to everybody who lives here, and we cannot help thinking the figures are erroneous. But that Richmond has made giant strides in industry within the past several years, there is abundant evidence on every hand.

THE NEGRO AS A FARMER.

The North Texas Colored Fair and Cotton Exposition is now being held in Dallas, the object of which is to excite in the negro a greater interest in the work of producing and manufacturing cotton. Whether or not colored people can successfully manufacture cotton is a problem that has not been solved, but that they can successfully produce the raw material is a fact that has been abundantly demonstrated. Agriculture is the most inviting field of employment to the black man. If he owns a farm and tills the soil industriously he is sure to make a comfortable support, and the color of his skin will not be prejudicial to his advancement. Mother Earth is no respecter of persons, and she will yield her increase to the man who tills earnestly and intelligently without discrimination against any because of race, color or previous condition of servitude. In the field of agriculture the black does not come into competition with the white man, as in other departments of industry, and there is never a clash of interests between white farmers and black farmers.

Many colored men have taken to farming, and in Virginia some of the best and most successful farmers are men of that race. Colored farmers come to Richmond daily, in season, bringing vegetables, butter, eggs, fowls and fruits, and no white resident ever thinks of turning such a farmer away because he is black. Whenever they conduct themselves properly they enjoy the respect and good will of their neighbors, and so far as these are concerned the race problem has been solved.

Some time ago we had an interesting conversation on this subject with a prominent citizen of Louisiana county. He was a slaveowner in days past; he has always been a staunch Democrat, and he is now one of the largest land-owners in the county. He said that there were many colored men in his county who owned farms, were industrious and respectable, and altogether, good citizens. "And I for one," he went on, "am opposed to depriving these men of the right to vote. They have property interests, they pay taxes and they ought to have a voice in government. I cannot think it right to disfranchise these respectable farmers simply because they are black, and give the ballot to a worthless tramp, simply because he is white."

Our friend from Louisiana is by no means alone in the opinion that he holds. The black man who accumulates property and conducts himself as a good citizen is entitled to vote, and all fair-minded white men think so. The colored farmers of Louisiana have made an impression, and colored men all over the South will be wise to imitate their example. The country negro is a farmer by heredity, if not by nature. It is the one industry that he best understands, it is the industry that suits him, and it is industry that holds out to him the greatest inducements.

MR. BRYAN CAN SETTLE IT.

As we pointed out yesterday, Hon. Carl Schurz has undertaken the task of showing his German fellow-citizens that they ought to vote for Mr. Bryan in the coming Presidential election. In the pursuit of his undertaking he has addressed an "open" letter to Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, criticizing Gage's published statement that Mr. Bryan could, if elected, by the exercise of considerable "perverse ingenuity," put the Government upon a silver basis, ruin its credit and bring incalculable disaster upon the business interests of the country. The substance of Mr. Schurz's argument was that even if Bryan were elected, it would be from November to March before he could take his seat and in that time the present Congress, Republican in both branches, would hold a session in which it could add all such legislation to existing legislation as it saw fit.

Mr. Gage has replied to this with an equally "open" letter and he has replied to it most effectively. He makes the obvious suggestion that the coming session of the Republican Congress will expire by operation of law March 4, 1901, and in that connection he makes the following remarks:

It is a familiar fact, and one altogether too much in evidence, that an administrative officer, filled with hatred and contempt of a particular law can, by perverse ingenuity, practically nullify its operations. You point out in your letter that if the course indicated by me in the interview referred to should be contemplated by Mr. Bryan, the Republican Congress which meets in December next, could advance restraint him by new and more effective mandatory provisions. The proposition that in case of Mr. Bryan's election the present Congress can tie his hands so that he cannot give effect to his expressed intention appears to me to be fallacious. It would require new legislation by a party whose policy would have been rejected by the people through their last expression at the polls. Further than this, the next session will expire by operation of law on the 4th of March, 1901. The silver mission would be justified by the constituents in using all the resources of dilatory procedure to prevent such legislation.

Isolation such as you suggest would be probably impossible. Can you doubt that Mr. Bryan would urge action by his friends in Congress to prevent the further strengthening of the policy which he denounces as criminal? Your remarks upon this point seem to indicate that you are upon the exercise of the power already conferred upon the Republican party to prevent the country from experiencing disasters, which Mr. Bryan will, if he can, bring upon us. May I not suggest that the way to secure safety is to rely upon those upon whom you rely for protection and confer it upon those whose action you may have good cause to dread?

Mr. Gage then proceeds to point out to Mr. Schurz the temper in which Mr. Bryan would come to the administration of affairs and he quotes from the speech Mr. Bryan made at Knoxville, Tennessee, on September 16, 1896, as follows: "If there is any one who believed that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it." Mr. Gage, suggesting that he believes Mr. Bryan, of course, entertains the same views now that he did then, and adding that in his own opinion Mr. Bryan's threatened blow to the gold standard would be the most terrible calamity that the country could suffer, brings the "to-quo-quo" argument to bear on Mr. Schurz with great effect. He says that in 1896 Mr. Schurz made a speech in which he said:

"The mere apprehension of a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election and of the consequent placing of our country upon the silver basis has already caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market. Scores of business orders are already recalled. A great number of manufacturing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, and nearly paralyzed. And if these are the effects of mere apprehension of a possibility, what would be the effect of the event itself? There is scarcely an imaginable limit to the destruction certain to be wrought by the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan's mere election would cause."

This is an interesting correspondence, and there ought to be no occasion for it. Why should Mr. Schurz, and Secretary Gage be debating the question as to what Mr. Bryan would do, if he should be elected to the Presidency? Mr. Bryan is abundantly able to speak for himself and a word from him would settle the dispute and clear up the mystery in short order. He can put a complete quietness upon Secretary Gage by simply saying that if elected he will carry out the spirit of the currency act of March 14, 1890, and maintain the gold standard.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The New York Sun says:

No amount of effort to inflame labor against capital or no amount of success in so doing will affect these facts:

When capital is prosperous labor is prosperous. When capital is prostrate labor is prostrate. One cannot have good or bad fortune without the other being in the same box. Capital at work can weaken labor's sense of security, or to narrow the grounds for its self-confidence is to strike also at labor.

This may have been written for political purpose, but whatever the motive, the argument is all right. There must be agreement between capital and labor, and there must be ample protection of capital or there can be no prosperity among the masses.

The Philadelphia Ledger, a Republican newspaper, noting that the Republicans next about ten per cent. on this year's vote in Vermont, as compared with the vote for Governor in 1896, and that the Democrats gained seven per cent. says:

"Applying these revised percentages to the vote for President in 1896, and assuming a similar change to take place throughout the Union, Bryan would be elected. Delaware would remain Republican, but B. H. would gain Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Oregon and West Virginia."

This is mentioned as a warning to Republicans not to be too confident.

The Philadelphia Record says: "It seldom falls to the lot or comes into the mind of a rich man to reach into his heart and his pocket and make such a philanthropic and timely investment as that made by Mr. M. C. D. Borden, of Fall River, on Wednesday last. He bought the surplus of 500,000 pieces of cotton goods with which the country was overstocked, and thus prevented a temporary stoppage of work, and prevented a proposed reduction of wages. This is the third time that Mr. Borden, himself a large manufacturer, has boldly intervened between the laborer and his employer. It is doubtful whether it would be possible to find a means of doing larger handed good in a finer way."

This is refreshing. If all rich men were as willing as Mr. Borden to employ their money for the public good, there would be no prejudice against wealth.

The News and Courier is not disposed to make no issue with the census enumerators, because Charleston's population shows an increase of 1.55 per cent. It says that the lesson that the people of Charleston should draw from this exhibition, is that they should not make a mistake, and that the end of the next decade. To that end Charleston is already bestirring herself. She is going to have a great exposition, which will arouse the home folks to action, and advertise Charleston to the world. She is going to have a better account of herself ten years hence.

AFTERMATH.

The figures show that during last month there was a decrease of 51,961 bicycle riders in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, as compared with the same period in 1899.

While prayer meeting was in progress in the Baptist Church of Flemington, N. J., last Wednesday night a woman discovered a snake wriggling down the aisle. Others saw it about the same time and there came near being a panic. One of the members, however, asked the leader to discontinue services temporarily, and the snake was dispersed. The prayer meeting was then resumed.

Senator Stewart has given out from National Republican headquarters a reply to the letter of Secretary Olney, in which he says that "Olney's friendship for and fidelity to Spain, which aggravated the people and brought on the war, is transferred to Aguinaldo's friend, Mr. Bryan. The pretence that Olney's support of Bryan is something new is without foundation."

The Brooklyn Eagle says that it has information from a reliable source of the engagement of General Stewart L. Woodford, former Minister to Spain, to Miss Isabel Hanson, of 248 West Eleventh Street, Miss Hanson, who is about 26 years old, was General Woodford's private secretary while he was in Madrid, and was compelled to leave there when the breaking out of the Spanish war necessitated General Woodford's departure. Miss Hanson is said to be a warm friend of his family and visited Spain last year with Miss Woodford, the General's daughter.

The Duchess of Cleveland, mother of Lord Rosebery, is one of the most remarkable octogenarians in English society.

STILL THE FAVORITE C. & O. Sunday Outings.

To Old Point,
Newport News, Ocean View,
Buckroe Beach and Norfolk.

\$1 Round Trip! \$1

Two fast trains with Parlor cars leave Richmond every Sunday. The first train leaves Richmond at 8:30 A. M. and will make no stops between Richmond and Old Point.

The second train leaves at 9:00 A. M. and stops only at Williamsburg, Newport News, Hampton and Old Point. Returning, first train leaves Norfolk (Ocean View Station) at 6 P. M.; Ocean View at 6:30 P. M.; Buckroe Beach 7:30 P. M.; and Old Point 7:30 P. M., arriving Richmond 9:30 P. M.

The second train leaves Norfolk (C. & O. Wharf) at 7:30 P. M.; Old Point 8:30 P. M.; Buckroe Beach 9:30 P. M.; arriving Richmond 10:35 P. M.

This is the only route running two out-going trains. Passengers taking the 9:30 A. M. train can take the C. & O. steamer at Newport News for Norfolk, or take Ocean View steamer at Old Point. Norfolk tickets good returning via C. & O. steamer or Ocean View Railway.

Only one dollar for the round trip on either the 8:30 or 9:00 A. M. train.

FASHIONS FOR FALL.

How Little Incidents Foretell the Trend of Fashion.

This morning a special purchase of new Fall styles was placed on special table at The Meyer Store, and without any newspaper announcement, the entire lot was bought up by enthusiastic purchasers. A telegram to that effect was sent the New York office of Meyers, and to-morrow by ten o'clock the balance of 1899-1900 styles will be ready for selling. They are of a very unusual quality for forty-nine cents a yard.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is the King's New Day. These little change wheelers into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c. per box. Sold by Owens & Minor Drug Company, opposite Postoffice.

AN ATTRACTIVE OUTING.

\$5 to Old Point and Return Including One Day's Accommodation.

The Chesapeake and Ohio are selling a ticket to Old Point and return, including one-day's board at the Chamberlains Hotel, for \$5. The tickets are sold daily, good for day following date of sale, except those sold on Saturday, which are good for return the following Monday.

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company announces that telephonic communications can be had over its lines with Lynchburg, Va.; Danville, Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Wakefield, Va.; Aspershot, Va.; Bedford City, Va.; Radwell, Va.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.

For further particulars inquire at the Public Pay Stations and at Manager's Office, No. 1 East Main Street, Richmond.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

STOOD DEATH OFF.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henricetta, Va., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malaria fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better. He wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, indigestion, restlessness, nervous troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c. at Owens & Minor Drug Company, opposite Postoffice.

SPECIAL SUNDAY TRIPS TO WEST POINT.

Next Sunday and Every Sunday, 60 Cents Round Trip.

Fast limited train leaves Southern Railway station at 9:30 A. M., returning, leaves West Point at 6:20 P. M., arriving Richmond at 6:30 P. M. Tickets on sale Saturday, good returning Sunday or Monday, \$1 for round trip.

C. W. WESTBURY, T. P. A.

A SHOCKING CALAMITY.

"Lately befell a railroad laborer," writes Dr. A. Kellett, of Wilford, Ark. "His foot was badly crushed, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly cured it. It's simply wonderful for Burns, Boils, Piles and all skin eruptions. It's the world's champion healer. Cure guaranteed. 50c. Sold by Owens & Minor Drug Company, opposite Postoffice."

LOW RATES NORTH AND WEST.

Before you travel North or West call upon or address the undersigned for lowest rates via York River Line and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad service to Baltimore. Superb steamer, "Royal Blue," more, connecting with the finest, fastest and safest train in the world. Leave Richmond daily (except Sunday) from the Southern Railway Depot at 4:30 P. M. Apply to Richmond Transfer Company, 903 East Main Street; or Arthur G. Lewis, Southern Passenger Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Norfolk, Va.

WRITTEN IN BLOOD is the record of Hood's Sarsaparilla—the pure, rich, healing blood which it has given to millions of men, women and children. It cures skin eruptions, diseases of the stomach, nerves, kidneys and blood.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

\$10—WASHINGTON TO NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN—\$10 VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On Thursday, September 20th and October 4th and 18th, personally conducted excursions will leave Washington to spend a week at Niagara Falls. Tickets limited to ten days, and allow stop-over returning at Buffalo, Rochester and Watkins.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham, of Machias, when the doctor said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her. This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at Owens & Minor Drug Company, opposite Postoffice.

She can remember every incident of the Queen's wedding at which she officiated as bridesmaid, and her memoirs, if they should ever be published, ought to prove one of the most fascinating books concerning the social and political life of the Victorian era. Some years ago she published a volume on work dealing with all those families who can trace their descent from William the Conqueror's knights.

FINE OPENING OF THE FAIR TRADE.

An Increasing Demand for American Products.

COAL STRIKE A DARK CLOUD.

The Bank Clearings, Though Broken by Holiday, Are Larger Than the Last Week in August. Large Business in Iron and Steel.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, September 7.—Broadstreets of to-morrow will see a

Trade development of this week have been mainly favorable and the improvement in general distributive business noted in the latter part of August has gathered force in the first week of September. Leading features have been the widening fall trade reported at New York and the west, improvement in the jobbing demand at the east with southern buying a marked feature. Rather better reports from the two great staple crops of the west and south, demand for American export, notably wheat, iron, steel and cotton, unvarying good returns by the transportation interests of the country.

The corner appears to have been turned in bank clearings, because the aggregate for the first week of September, though broken by holidays, is larger than the total for the preceding week. The industrial outlook has been improved by settlement of the tin plate, the general resumption of activity in the glass industry and execution of a satisfactory settlement of the iron and steel wage scale.

The rise in the print cloths will avert wage reduction in New England. The attractive coal outlook, however, is clouded by the prediction that 150,000 men will strike this week.

The iron and steel situation continues cheerful in tone and a large business has been reported. No important gains in prices for the lower end of the scale and little is doing in steel billets, the price of which is little above that of raw pig. Export demand is expanding, however, 10,000 tons of Southern pig being shipped this week from Birmingham and orders for twelve months are reported. Iron production showed a further heavy decline in August, but stocks against increase.

Wheat—including flour—shipments for the week aggregated 3,774,190 bushels against 3,743,473 last week, and 2,743,800 in 1899-90. Corn exports for the week aggregated 3,162,717 bushels against 3,717,490 last week. 4,786,575 in this week a year ago, 3,868,889 in 1898, 4,948,348 in 1897, and 2,656,448 in 1896.

From July first to date this season, wheat exports are 39,501,561 bushels against 37,476,243 last season, and 2,743,800 in 1899-90. Corn exports for the week aggregated 3,162,717 bushels against 3,717,490 last week. 4,786,575 in this week a year ago, 3,868,889 in 1898, 4,948,348 in 1897, and 2,656,448 in 1896.

Business failures for the week 154, as against 155 last week, 123 in the week a year ago, 142 in 1898, 173 in 1897, and 308 in 1896. Canadian failures, 26, as against 32 last week, 21 in 1899, 17 in 1898, 32 in 1897, and 41 in 1896.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The remains of the late Lieutenant Frank Woon were taken from Mr. J. W. Laube's vault, in Hollywood, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and placed in a beautiful section near by.

Some of the dead soldier's most intimate friends were present and saw the body laid to rest beneath the earth in the beautiful cemetery. Members of the Richmond Grays, the love and esteem to the popular military man by attending the burial of his remains yesterday.

The section was purchased by Major Sol. Cushman for the relatives of the dead man in order that his remains might rest in the quiet of the cemetery. He died at the home of his parents, No. 724 North Twenty-fifth Street, was buried in Oakwood Cemetery yesterday morning.

The funeral of Miss Sallie French, who died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edmond Chappell, No. 620 North Seventeenth Street, Thursday morning, took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock from St. Peter's Cathedral.

Barion Heights.

The bid for furnishing the one hundred sixteen candle power are lights will be presented at the next meeting of the Town Council.

At the next meeting of the Town Council appropriation will be made for the extension of the sewer system.

The street car company will soon make connections with the feed wire from the trolley wire as the cars heretofore have not had sufficient current to climb the hill after leaving the curve near Lamb Avenue. This connection will be made for every thirty feet for some three or four blocks.

Mr. C. R. Tomlinson and wife, who have been on a visit to the Northern resorts, are expected home in the next week.

Messrs. Cullen Pitt and John Swarthout are still visiting in New York.

Real Estate Transfers.

Richmond-Catharine Davis' trustee to Elijah J. Crane, 28 feet on south side Jackson Street, between St. James and Price, \$1000.00. Walter J. Westwood and wife, to Annie M. Hill, 21 feet on south side Marshall Street, 40 feet West of Thirty-first Street, \$367.50. Henrico-Frank R. Biedler and wife to Victoria C. Mosby, lot 6 in square 27, Chesapeake Hill, \$1000.00.

Fairmount Land Company to Lewis W. Gentry, 40 feet on east side Mechanicsville turnpike, north of T Street, \$400. William M. Justis, and wife to Mary A. Ames, 22 feet on south side Marshall Street, 34 feet West of Thirty-first, \$350. T. S. McDearman to J. M. Fourqurean, lots 13 and 14 in square 12, Chestnut Hill, \$2600.

Seats on Sale.

Seats will be on sale at the Academy this morning for the engagement of Frederick Ward, which is to begin next Monday night.

The celebrated actor will be supported by the Clarence Brune Company, in which Mr. Ward and Mrs. E. R. Spencer occupy prominent positions.

The repertoire is as follows. Monday night, the Duke's Jester; Tuesday afternoon, Richeieu; Tuesday night, Hamlet.

Hoge Memorial Church.

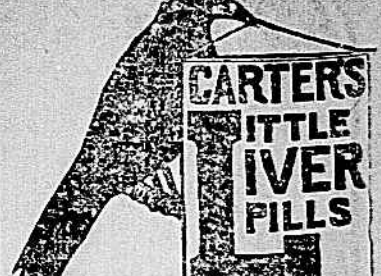
Rev. Jas. E. Cook being absent from the city filling Presbyterian appointments, the Rev. Mr. Wiley will preach at Hoge Memorial Church, at 11 o'clock Sunday morning and Rev. Dr. Strickler in the evening at 8:15 o'clock.

To Pull Down the Arch.

It has been decided that the carnival arch, at Tenth and Broad Streets, must come down when the firemen's convention is over. For the celebration of the Old-Fellows' festival, on September 17th, the arch will be draped in bunting and flags and present a most attractive appearance. It will be again decorated when the firemen meet, but after that the handsome reminder of the brilliant carnival will be pulled down and the timbers used, in all probability, for kindling wood.

Interesting Number.

The July-August number of the Clinic Bulletin, published bi-monthly, by Dr. J. Allison Hodges, contains an editorial on public baths, which is of much interest.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.